

# NEW COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS COMPLETED; REVOLUTIONISTS DEPOSE SOVIETS IN MUNICH AFTER BATTLE; WILSON URGED TO CANCEL JULY 1 WAR TIME DRY MANDATE

## ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION NOT DELEGATED

Roper Announces Revenue  
Department Was Not  
Given This Power.

### CALLS FOR LEGISLATION

President by Proclaiming De-  
mobilization Ended Could  
Cancel Order.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Enforcement of war time prohibition, which becomes effective July 1, is not lodged with the internal revenue bureau or with any other Government agency, but is merely left to the United States Attorney, Daniel C. Roper, revenue commissioner, declared today after analysis of all statutes and regulations. Intimation that because of the apparent difficulty of enforcement the President or Congress might be called on to postpone the law's operation was given by Mr. Roper in a statement saying that "the issuing of licenses for the manufacture prohibited by the war time prohibition act will, naturally, cease with July 1, assuming, of course, that neither the President nor the Congress stays the operation of the law." In this connection it became known today that a number of Administration officials and advisers of the President recently had urged him to prevent prohibition from going into effect July 1 by proclaiming the completion of demobilization by that time. This view is understood to be held by Commissioner Roper, who is represented as believing prohibition cannot be enforced adequately without specific legislation establishing an enforcement agency.

### Enforcement Not Delegated.

After explaining in a statement that Congress had failed to pass bills authorizing administration of the war time prohibition provision of the agricultural bill approved last November 21, Mr. Roper said: "Enforcement of the prohibition contained in the act, therefore, is not placed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or lodged anywhere with the Government, but is naturally left to United States Attorneys to enforce by prosecution under the section of the act which provides that any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both such imprisonment and fine." "An anomalous condition exists, brought about by the failure of Congress to enact at the last session the necessary legislation to provide the necessary money for the enforcement of war time prohibition. "Existing revenue laws with regard to the control of illicit manufacture and sale will, of course, remain in force until repealed by Congress. Their enforcement will continue to be given the vigorous attention of internal revenue officers until repealed."

### The Commissioner also expressed the

view that the only authority given to the Internal Revenue Bureau by the war time prohibition act related to regulating the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes and the distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage purposes.

### Only Relief in Congress.

This statement of Commissioner Roper threw a new element of uncertainty into the status of prohibition between July 1 and January 18, when the prohibition constitutional amendment becomes effective. Some officials said this uncertainty might be partially removed by enforcement legislation if a special session of Congress is called soon, although revenue bureau officials doubt whether an adequate force of agents could be whipped into shape between the passage of such legislation, even if it were speeded through Congress, and July 1.

It now develops that the Revenue Bureau will be unable to assign all its 2,000 revenue agents to liquor work, owing to the necessity of employing most of these men on tax collection business. Reports that 3,000 agents would be assigned to prohibition enforcement work after July 1 now appear erroneous in the light of the Revenue Commissioner's decision that he has no authority or appropriations necessary to carry out the task. Commissioner Roper and Secretary Glass always have been opposed to lodging in the bureau the function of enforcing prohibition measures and have suggested that the Department of Justice is the proper agency.

### New Legislation Needed.

The enforcement of revenue measures which remain on the statute books requires the aid of the advent of prohibition on July 1 will not constitute an adequate policing of the country so far as making prohibition of the manufacture of liquor absolutely effective, or even making revenue officials new explain. Campaigns against moonshiners, which heretofore have engaged a large force of revenue agents, have been very limited.

## JAPANESE KILL REBEL COREANS BY THOUSANDS

Uprisings Met With Severe  
Military Measures in  
Whole Country.

### MASSACRE IS REPORTED

Tokio Alleges That Bolshevik  
Influences Are at Work  
Among Natives.

TOKIO, April 6 (delayed).—The uprisings in Korea are spreading and threaten to engulf the whole peninsula, says an official statement from the Japanese Government today. There have been serious riots in the last three days in hundreds of places. A number of policemen have been killed and several police stations and post offices destroyed. "Telegraph wires, the statement adds, have been cut in various places and bridges and homes of Japanese burned. The statement continues: "The fact that the situation has grown worse may be attributed chiefly to the activities of Koreans abroad, especially at Vladivostok, who seek to propagate Bolshevism in Korea and thence in Japan."

It is believed here that the disturbances will be suppressed rigorously by the military. Press despatches say that Japanese troops have fired on mobs in different parts of Korea and killed many persons.

## MASSACRE CHARGED BY NATIVE PASTOR

Japanese Consul at San Francisco Admits Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Japanese began what was described as a "massacre" in Korea at Seoul, the capital, during a demonstration March 29, according to a cablegram received here today by the Korean National Association from a native Christian pastor. The information in this cablegram came from a native pastor known to be reliable and in touch with the situation, according to an official of the Korean National Association. Previous messages from this person were said to have been fully confirmed. The cablegram was filed from Shanghai. According to officials of the Korean National Association here, the information was sent by messenger from Seoul to Shanghai by the association's representative at Seoul. The cablegram read:

"Japan began massacring in Korea. Over thousands of people killed in Seoul during three days. Japanese troops, fire brigades and civilians are shooting and beating people mercilessly throughout Korea. Churches, schools, homes of leaders destroyed. Women naked and beaten before crowds, especially leaders' families, the imprisoned being severely tortured. Doctors are forbidden carrying wounded. Foreign Red Cross workers expelled."

T. Ohta, Consul-General of Japan here, commenting on the Korean situation, gave the Associated Press this statement:

"The mobs, taking advantage of the lenient attitude of the Government, have increased their activities until they amount to lawless outrages and have increased the area of their operations over the greater part of the peninsula. "Under these circumstances no one expects that the military forces will remain passive." Consul-General Ohta's statement discussed some of the alleged acts of the Japanese police and military authorities and said investigation had shown some of the reports to be groundless. As a matter of fact, the statement concluded, "the gravity of the whole situation in Korea has been greatly exaggerated and overstated. It has not merited the public attention which has been directed to it. There is every reason to believe that the fury will soon blow over and that things will assume their normal course in Korea." "The present trouble in Korea," said Mr. Ohta, "originated with a group of religious associations, some of which are Christian and with certain students, who, unfortunately, bewildered by political ambition, misunderstood the term 'League of Nations' and misconstrued it as meaning 'self-determination'."

### CONFIRMS COREAN REPORT.

American Representative Receives  
Word From Shanghai.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Dr. Synge, American Representative to the Korean provisional Government, said here tonight that he had received a cablegram from Shanghai giving information similar to that contained in the message received in San Francisco. About one hundred delegates representing Koreans in several countries will hold a three day session here next week to assist the movement for independence in Korea. A formal declaration will be sent forth from Independence Hall, where the final session will be held.

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## 157 Killed, 181 Hurt in Dusseldorf Strike

By the Associated Press.  
COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The Berlin Zwölf Uhr Blatt reports that 157 persons had been killed and 181 wounded in the fighting between troops and strikers at Dusseldorf up to last evening. The heaviest fighting occurred when the strikers attempted to cut off the water supply.

## HAWKER PLANS FLIGHT TO-DAY

His Effort to Get Away Yesterday Prevented by Strong  
Southeaster.

### HAS MESSAGE FOR KING

All Shipping in North Atlantic  
Notified to Be on Lookout  
for Fliers.

St. John's N. F., April 12.—A southeaster blowing half a gale across Mount Pearl plateau forced the attempt of Harry G. Hawker, British aviator, from realizing his ambition of being the first to fly across the Atlantic, thereby winning the \$50,000 prize of the London Daily Mail.

After a preliminary flight which demonstrated that his big Sopwith plane was perfectly tuned Hawker decided to "hop off" at 5 o'clock if he could complete his arrangements. All the adjustments of the machine had not been made at that time, however, and the start was put off until 6. By that hour the high wind had made it inadvisable to make the attempt, for the aviator previously had been warned a storm was raging in mid-Atlantic.

Hawker refused tonight to discuss the delay or to indicate when he hoped to start, although it had been announced earlier that he would try to get away tomorrow.

"I will go when I can," he said.

### Hawker Urges Patience.

When asked whether it was likely he would leave tomorrow morning or in the afternoon, he replied sharply: "You'll have to wait and see." From others interested in the flight of the man who gained the Michelin prize a few years ago, it was learned that he probably will try again tomorrow notwithstanding the fact that it will be the thirteenth day since his arrival here.

The arrival here yesterday of Major C. W. H. Morgan and Capt. E. P. Raynham with their Martinique biplane, which they already have started to assemble at their airfield, is understood to have hurried the plans of Hawker, who has tested the machine in which he is to essay a transatlantic crossing of 1,900 miles.

Raynham, who called on Hawker today at Mount Pearl, indicated that the Martinique machine would not be ready to make a trial flight for several days and Hawker shortly afterward deferred his start. His mechanics, however, worked on the machine until forced to stop by darkness.

### Scene Was All Set.

The scene was all set today for the takeoff in front of the hastily improvised hangar on Mount Pearl plateau. The Governor of the Dominion had addressed to King George the message of greetings of Britain's youngest Dominion and oldest colony while Sir William Lloyd, the Premier, had despatched through the mails a letter to Premier Lloyd George.

The airplane itself, with two seats in its fuselage and an engine of 50 horse-power, had been officially accepted as a carrier of his Majesty's mail. Meantime Hawker and his navigator, Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R. N., were dividing their time between the formal ceremonies and the practical work of arranging for departure. While some mechanics worked on engine adjustments or tested wires, others placed in the cockpit emergency rations for two days, rockets to be used as night signals, and bombs which would give off smoke flares by day. The wireless apparatus by which the machine will attempt to keep in touch with land or passing vessels was found to be in good working order.

After the petrol tanks had been filled with a twenty-four hour supply of fuel workmen inspected levers by which the aviator can drop his mail without leaving the cockpit. The machine will attempt to fly at a speed of 100 miles an hour, but Hawker, who is a cautious eye on the wind, which he feared would wreck his "ship" before it could get into the air, decided to wait until the wind was in the right direction. All shipping in the North Atlantic was notified to be on the lookout for fliers.

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## CIVIL WAR NEAR IN BAVARIA AS CLASHES GROW

Communists Seize Power  
and a Decisive Contest  
Is Expected Soon.

### 3 FACTIONS TRY TO RULE

Russian Bolshevik Leader Has  
Arrived in Capital to Help  
Revolt.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Soviet Republic in Munich was overthrown Friday by force of arms, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says.

By the Associated Press.  
BREMEN, April 12.—The anti-Bolshevik movement among the peasants and middle classes in Bavaria is spreading, according to advices received today. Several of the garrisons have declared for the Government of Premier Hoffmann, among them those at Ingolstadt, Dillingen and Neuburg.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—A wireless message from Munich by way of Berlin says that heavy fighting occurred at the railway station in Munich last evening and a decisive struggle was expected hourly.

The provisional revolutionary Central Council at Munich has demanded that all arms held by the bourgeoisie be surrendered to the city military headquarters within twenty-four hours, says a despatch from Berlin. Any one failing to comply with the order will be taken before a revolutionary tribunal. At the expiration of the twenty-four hour period the houses of the bourgeoisie will be searched for arms.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, April 12.—Civil war in Munich is regarded as imminent following the action of the Communists in depositing the Revolutionary Council republic. Three would-be Governments are now in existence in Bavaria.

The first act of the Communists was the creation of a council of ten, which was proclaimed in power. Armed bands then stormed the police stations, disarming the police and arresting several officials as hostages. The Communists were aided by the Russian Bolshevik leader Dr. Levison, who returned recently from Russia.

The peasants' ban on the shipment of food to Munich, which has been in effect since last Tuesday, is operating with disastrous effects. Augsburg likewise is cut off from food shipments.

Pamphlets are being distributed calling on the population to rise up against the Jews.

## SOVIET REPUBLIC'S FOLLOWERS DESERT

Regime Is Overthrown in  
Many Bavarian Towns.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, April 12 (delayed).—Reports received from Munich today state that an agreement has been reached between the Central Council and the Communists. This is held to indicate that the moderate elements in the Bavarian capital have gained the upper hand.

The Communists declared their readiness to join the Central Council in an advisory capacity. From other parts of Bavaria it is reported that the following of the Soviet Republic leaders is diminishing. According to the Lokal-Anzeiger the Soviet Republic regime has been overthrown in Amberg, Ansbach, Ingolstadt, Puerth and the entire Upper Palatinate.

A special despatch from Bamberg to the Vossische Zeitung says the German Government has announced that the Entente Powers have informed it that the conclusion of peace and that measures will be taken to prevent any Entente foodstuffs from reaching Bavaria. The German Government's recent ruling against the traffic in Russian rubles is not effective for the present in Munich, says a semi-official announcement today. The Munich Communists are said to have been financed with Russian funds, which came in by way of Switzerland. The Government was aware of this before the Soviet republic was proclaimed.

The situation also prevails, says the statement, that "French Chauvinists" are contributing financially to the present Bavarian revolution. "For the purpose of furthering the Spartan movement, which aims to alienate north and south Germany."

### FOCH WILL HOLD GRIESHEIM.

Replicates to Protest That His Decision Is Final.

FRANKFURT, April 12.—Marechal Foch, in answering a German protest, has declared that his decision is final regarding the occupation of Griesheim, five miles west of Darmstadt, the capital of Hesse-Darmstadt.

### Continued on Sixth Page.

## GERMAN ASSETS SHRINK FAST AS BIG FOUR DELAY

Nation Disintegrating as  
Soviets Strive to Win  
Mastery of People.

### BRUNSWICK A REPUBLIC

Erzberger's Severe Terms of  
Conquest if Germany Had  
Won. Made Public.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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BERLIN, April 11 (delayed).—With every day that peace is deferred Germany's assets are shrinking. Her productive capacity has been immensely reduced and the ambition and inclination of the people to work is steadily diminishing. The ability to pay whatever obligations that may eventually be placed upon the country by the Peace Conference is lessening. Political, industrial and financial disintegration increase the disposition of the people not to sign a hard peace.

This new problem before the associated Powers cannot be emphasized too strongly. Germany could have weathered a harder peace weeks ago than the ragged nerves of her people in their present psychological condition could stand today without danger of anarchy. Inquiries have been made to unofficial sources which strongly indicate the idea that Communism is steadily eating its way into the German mind.

The suspense, unrest, discontent and actual hunger are manifesting themselves in a fever which has seized upon the whole people. The Soviet will of the wisp is regarded as an actual haven of peace and prosperity. The situation today showed little betterment. Munich is still cut off from the outside world, and there are no trains, telegraphs or postal service in operation. Troops under Col. Epps are holding the strategic roads.

### Civil War Menace Is Seen.

Fears that this is the beginning of a civil war which might set the whole country into a blaze are causing the Hoffmann Government in Bavaria to hesitate to attack Munich. It is proceeding very slowly with its military efforts, the only measures taken with troops so far having been attempts to cut off the food supply.

That the Reds are quarreling among themselves is indicated by the fact that there have been street fights among the Soviet leaders. There is news from Bavaria that there is a possibility of the restoration of legitimate government, but this news is offset by disturbing reports from Baden, where agitators have been busy at work, that a Soviet Government has been established in connection with the Munich Soviet.

Brunswick, formerly the home of the Kaiser's daughter, is now the Reddest centre in Germany and also has declared a Soviet republic. An evening newspaper prints an unconfirmed report that Brunswick is sending a Red army against Magdeburg, which is again in French hands.

The strike at Danzig is becoming general. It has tied up the railways in that part of the country and threatens to produce a complete railroad tieup throughout Germany. In Berlin a strike of the bank employees brought about street clashes which made it necessary for troops to take possession of the Deutsche Bank and various strike centres.

The cry is being raised to turn out the Ebert-Scheidemann Government.

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## "Sun" Fund Cheered by Viva Voce Thanks

SOLDIERS who have come back to hasten to visit the office of the smoke fund in order to supplement by the living voice their cards of thanks for tobacco gifts received abroad and to urge the fund to continue in the necessary work; some proffer donations and others are seeking the addresses of donors to the fund in order to thank these donors face to face. See how the fund stands today at the end of its ninety-fifth week by consulting page 1, section 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## Official Summary of League Covenant.

PARIS, April 12.—The following official summary of the covenant of the League of Nations was issued this afternoon:

[The changes made are so widely distributed that it is difficult to determine how extensive they are, many clauses being shifted from one article to another. The chief changes, so far as the summary extends, seem to be comprised in the portions shown in black-faced type.]

"(1) The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international cooperation and to secure peace. The league will include: "(A) The belligerent States named in a document annexed to the covenant; (B) All the neutral States so named; and (C) In the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the league.

"A State may withdraw from the league, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years notice.

"(2) The league will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State having only one vote, and a council comprising for the present one representative of each of the five great Powers and each of four other Powers as selected from time to time by the assembly.

"The number of Powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other Powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

"In the council, as in the assembly, each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the council at least once a year), and at other times if required. Both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world. The decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote.

"The league will have a permanent secretariat, under a secretary-general. The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women, equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaus are also to be established.

"(3) The member States agree: "(A) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council.

"(B) To exchange full information of their existing armies and their naval and military programmes.

"(C) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and to guarantee them against foreign aggression.

"(D) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce

an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award, or an unanimous recommendation has been made, and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation.

"(E) To regard a State which has broken the covenant as having committed an act of war against the league, to break off all economic and other relations with it and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league. The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several Governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.)

"(F) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league, which will then proceed to publish it, to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs, and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the covenant.

"A State which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the league by the council.

"(4) The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

"(5) The former German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise a general supervision.

"(6) The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

"(7) The league is recognized as the central body interested in coordinating and assisting international activities generally.

"(8) Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the States on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but, in this case, cease to be members of the league."

Draft Now Ready for Plenary Session of Peace Conference.

### HAS 26 ARTICLES NOW

Wilson May Attempt to  
Mollify Japanese by a  
Statement.

### LONG DEBATE LIKELY

Persistence of Australian Premier Cause of Objections  
by Great Britain.

## Saar Valley to Go to France in Perpetuity

PARIS, April 12 (Havas).—The Council of Four definitely settled today the problem of the Saar Valley. The valley will be granted to France in perpetuity to work the coal mines and other resources.

PARIS, April 12.—Announcement of the completion of the work of the Commission on the League of Nations was made tonight in the following official statement:

"The fifteenth meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations was held at 8:30 Friday evening, April 11, at the Hotel de Crillon under the chairmanship of President Wilson.

"The commission resumed its examination of the articles of the covenant as redrafted by the committee on revision. Articles XI to XXVI were covered in the course of the evening, and the commission rose at 12:30, having completed its work. The appointment of a committee which should draw up plans of the league organization was authorized.

"The new text contains twenty-six articles. The entire document has been carefully revised from the point of view of drafting, and it contains in addition its specific statement of a number of principles heretofore regarded by the commission as implicit as the covenant.

"Except for the technical task of bringing the French and English texts into accord, the covenant is ready for the plenary conference. It will therefore be made public in the course of a few days."

With the single exception of the amendment specifically exempting the Monroe Doctrine from being affected by the covenant, no vital change was made by the commission in that document in the final sessions, Thursday and Friday nights. The covenant as left by the commission does not include any section granting Japan's request for the recognition of racial equality, and neither was a section covering the request of France for an international military staff included. Provision is made for withdrawal from the league by a nation on two years notice.

## FRANCE AND JAPAN STILL UNSATISFIED

League Covenant Is to Face  
Open Discussion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, April 12.—The covenant of the League of Nations, although it has been accepted by the league committee, has not yet passed its final ordeal. If the covenant is submitted to a plenary session of the Peace Congress, as it would seem that it must be, both the Japanese and the French are likely to bring up the points whose inclusion they have urged unsuccessfully, and this might precipitate a discussion that might cover a wide field.

The American delegates seem rather fearful that this may happen, which accounts for the hesitation in deciding whether or not the covenant shall be submitted to a full session of the congress. It seems inconceivable that it should not be, considering the character of the instrument, yet those in charge of the covenant refuse to commit themselves on this point. Technically this question will be decided by the new organization committee, really by Lord Robert Cecil and President Wilson.

May Seek to Appease Japan.

President Wilson regards a definite action of the attitude of the United States toward Japan in view of the defeat of the Japanese equality proposal so far, as so important that he is considering the issuance of a personal statement on the matter. It is now said that the British objectors are

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